



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

should prove of value both as a careful compilation and as a much-needed source of information on the subject of taxation.

C. LINN SEILER.

University of Pennsylvania.

Enock, C. R. *Mexico.* Pp. xxxvi, 362. Price, \$3.00. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1909.

This book on Mexico, its ancient and modern civilization, history and political conditions, topography and natural resources, industries and general development, marks a distinct advance over the author's work, "The Andes and the Amazon." While not attempting a detailed presentation of the history of Mexico, nor an exhaustive description of its political and social institutions, the author has given us an exceedingly readable summary of the historical development of the country, and has supplemented this with a vivid description of life in the rural districts and urban centers.

In his study of social conditions Mr. Enock has made a distinct contribution to the subject. His descriptions show clearly how difficult it is to appreciate the point of view of a people whose history, traditions and racial antecedents are totally different from our own. In many cases the author has wisely contented himself with a mere description of what he has seen without any attempt at interpretation.

In his final chapter the author makes some acute observations on the relation of the United States to the Latin-American countries. He points out that the Monroe Doctrine, which was at first looked upon as a guarantee of Latin-American independence, is now viewed with some distrust, as an attempt on the part of the United States to govern the destinies of her sister republics. He shows how misunderstandings have often arisen not caused by any desire on the part of the United States to dominate her neighbors, but by reason of unfortunately worded despatches and state documents, which to the Latin-American mind create the impression of aggressiveness and ulterior designs of domination.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Enock will further pursue his studies of the Latin-American republics, as his works offer a happy combination of the best type of guide-book and introduction to the study of Latin-American social and political conditions.

L. S. ROWE.

University of Pennsylvania.

Fagan, J. O. *Labor and the Railroads.* Pp. 164. Price, \$1.00. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Company, 1909.

The thought presented in Mr. Fagan's "Confessions of a Railroad Signalman" has been further elaborated and more fully enforced by citation of concrete instances in this later volume. The author's contention is that railway accidents are due to a lax enforcement of rules governing the

employees; that this non-enforcement of discipline by superintendents and managers has been brought about by the employees' unions, which have so tied the hands of the railway officials as to deprive them of effective authority over the men. The Interstate Commerce Commission is, furthermore, said to have lessened the protection afforded by the federal safety appliance acts by appointing union men as supervisors to inspect railway equipment and report companies and men that violate the provisions of those laws. The Pennsylvania Railroad is strongly commended for refusing to sign "schedules" (contracts) with the engineers' and firemen's brotherhoods whereby the company's division superintendent's disciplinary authority over the employees would have been minimized.

Mr. Fagan makes a strong presentation of his contention. The advocate of the union schedule would, however, be able to present a strong argument showing the necessity of protecting the employees by means of contracts defining as specifically as possible the obligations of the company and the men. It is certain that the schedule will not be given up. The point raised by Mr. Fagan is, none the less, one that cannot be ignored. If the public is to be protected against railway accidents, the unions must not be permitted to throw secrecy about the cause of accidents, they must not be allowed to protect their members against the just consequences of their acts; the superintendent and manager must have real authority; and the government must, without fear or favor, give full effect to the safety appliance acts.

EMORY R. JOHNSON.

University of Pennsylvania.

Hammacher, E. *Das philosophisch-ökonomische System des Marxismus.*

Pp. 730. Leipzig: Duncker and Humblot, 1909.

That the interest in Marxian socialism continues to the extent that it does in Germany, as well as elsewhere, must be regarded as a recognition of the ever-growing political importance of the socialist movement. The present work is a voluminous one, written by a privat-docent in philosophy at the University of Bonn. The author remarks in his preface, "I have everywhere endeavored to consider socialism as a whole and to indicate its significance as a philosophy of social life interpreted from the historical perspective. In this connection I have also given Proudhon and Rodbertus careful consideration." The socialist might question the utility of the considerable attention accorded to Proudhon. More justifiable are, in a way, the frequent references to Sombart, and more especially to Kautsky; but it must be remembered that the study is one of Marxism and not only or simply of Marx's works.

The book is divided into three main sections; the first dealing with the evolutionary conceptions and their Hegelian and Feuerbachian connections; the second being a critical analysis of the materialistic interpretation of history, including a detailed application of such an interpretation to the *Grosskapitalismus* of our own day, and the future condition of society; the last section being a critique of Marxian economics, special chapters